## **SRI International**







# **SESAME**

(Video SEarch with Speed and Accuracy for Multimedia Events)
Multimedia Event Detection (MED) System







## **Overview**

Event classifiers

Fusion and threshold selection

Waypoint experiments on development set

MED12 evaluation results

# 14 Low-level and High-level Event Classifiers

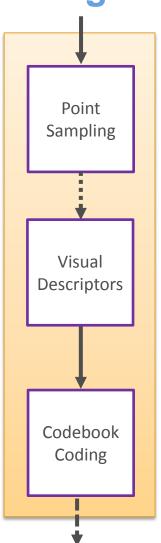
### Low-level features

- –visual features (2)
- -motion features (5)
- -audio features (1)

# Concept-level features:

- –visual concepts (2)
- -ASR(2)
- –video OCR (2)

# Visual Features: Bag-of-Words and Difference Coding



Bag of words for event agents *and* visual scenes, objects, persons, actions

State-of-the-art

ColorSIFT [Van de Sande et al. TPAMI 2010] Soft-Assignment [Van Gemert et al. TPAMI 2010] Real-time Bag-of-Words [CIVR09 best paper]

TSIFT [under review]

#### Two event classifiers based on visual features

# 1 frame sampled in every 2 seconds of video

	Sampling	Descriptors	Codebook	Aggregation	Kernel
1.Color average coding	Dense Harris	PCA reduced: SIFT, CSIFT, TSIFT	4096, hard 1x1,1x3	Average	Fast HIK
2. Color difference soft coding	Dense	PCA reduced: SIFT, CSIFT, TSIFT	1024, soft 1x1,1x3	Average	Linear

# Waypoint experiments showed:

- average coding outperformed difference coding
- difference coding complemented average coding in late fusion experiments

#### Low-level motion features

#### • STIP:

- Corner like detectors in 3D
- 72-dim HOG + 90-dim HOF



#### MoSIFT

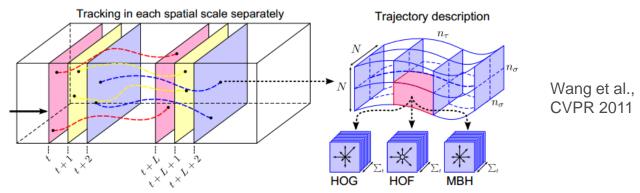
- SIFT like detectors in 2D, filtered by motion
- Extracted, quantized and pooled by CMU

*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*

Alexander Kläser et al, BMVC 2008

#### Dense Trajectories (DT):

- Generate tracklets for densely sampled points
- Describe each tracklet by shape, HoG, HoF and MBH of the volume around it



# **Event classifiers using low-level motion features**

#### 5 event classifiers:

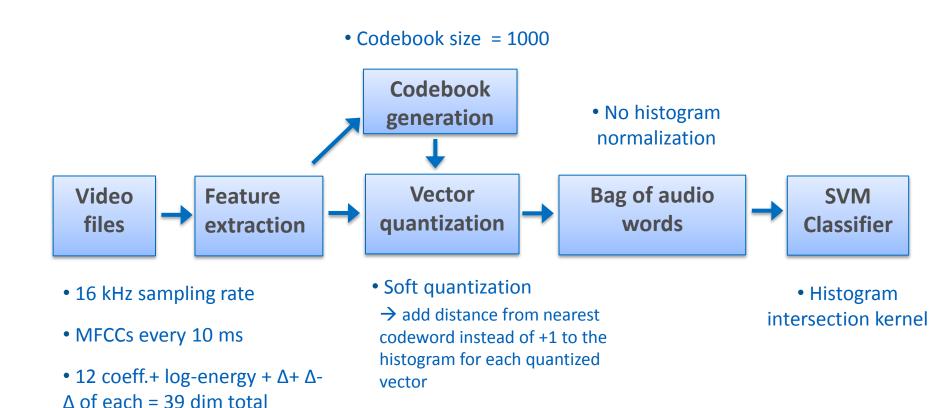
<b>Event Classifier</b>	Feature	Descriptor	Aggregation	Kernel
1	STIP	1st-order Fisher	Average	Gaussian
2	STIP	2nd-order Fisher	Average	Gaussian
3	DT	1st-order Fisher	Average	Gaussian
4	DT	2nd-order Fisher	Average	Gaussian
5	MoSIFT	MoSift	Average	χ2

#### Waypoint experiment showed:

- Dense Trajectory gives the best performance
- 2<sup>nd</sup> order Fisher vector is better than 1<sup>st</sup> order
- All 3 motion features are complementary in late fusion experiments

# **Event Classifier using Low-level Audio Features**

No MFCC normalization



# **Event Classifiers using Visual Concept Detectors**

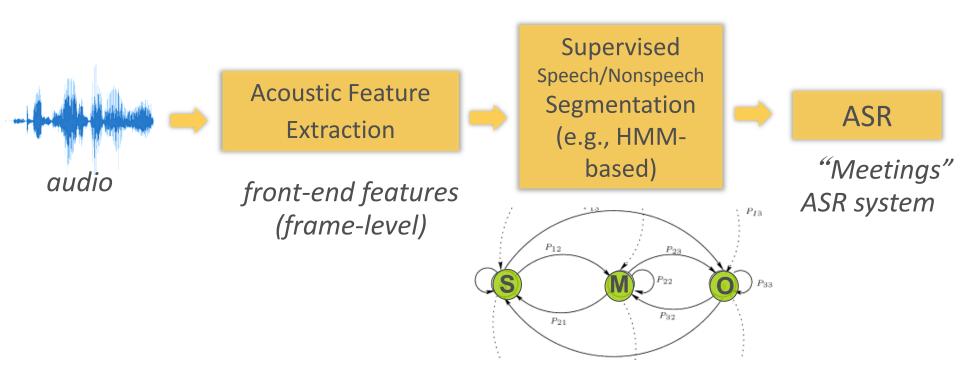
# 1346 concept detectors

- -346 concepts from the TRECVID 2012 SIN task
- -1,000 concepts from ImageNet
- All trained using color difference coding with linear SVM

## Two event classifiers

- One used random forests
- One used a non-linear SVM

# **Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)**



- Un-adapted ASR system trained on far-field microphone meetings data
- 3-state ergodic HMM for audio segmentation (speech, music, other)

ASR configured to recognize spoken English

## Video OCR

- SRI's video optical character recognition (video OCR) for detection, tracking, and recognition of text
  - recognizes both overlay text and in-scene text
  - configured to recognize English language text

Text captions



"Making Lindsay s 14<sup>th</sup> Birthday Cake"

#### In-scene text

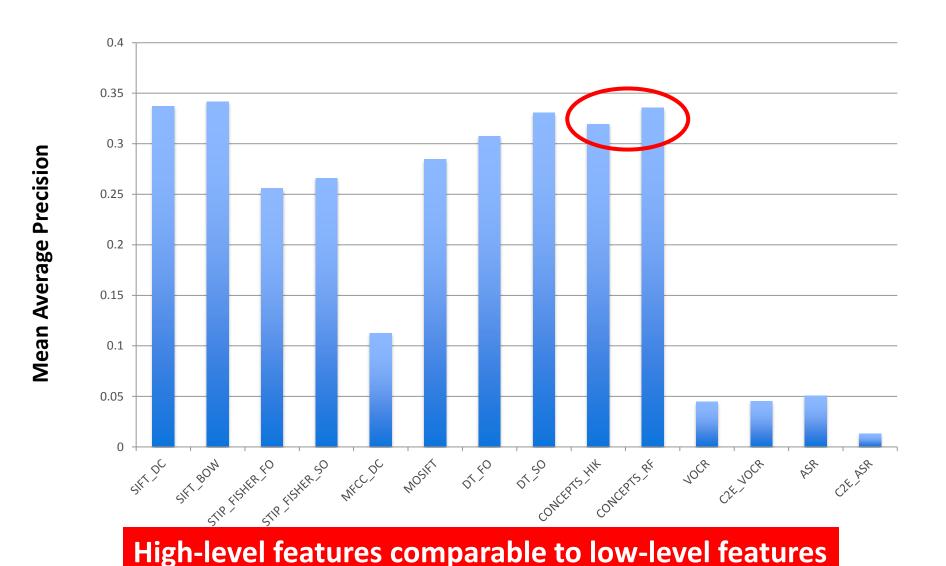


"Nutrition Facts - Valeu"

#### 4 Event Classifiers for ASR and OCR Text

- Each classifier measures the overlap of text in the test video with text in the event model using logistic regression
- Two event classifiers (one for ASR and one for OCR) based on text found in training set clips
  - Unigram bag-of-words event models
- Two event classifiers (one for ASR and one for OCR) based on text found in the event explications
  - Identified the top-most relevant terms from the event explication using inverse document frequency (IDF) on a large English language text corpus
  - Augmented the terms with associated concepts found in WordNet

#### Performance of Individual Event Classifiers: EKFull



#### **Late Fusion Models**

#### No weights

- Arithmetic mean (AM)
- Geometric mean (GM)

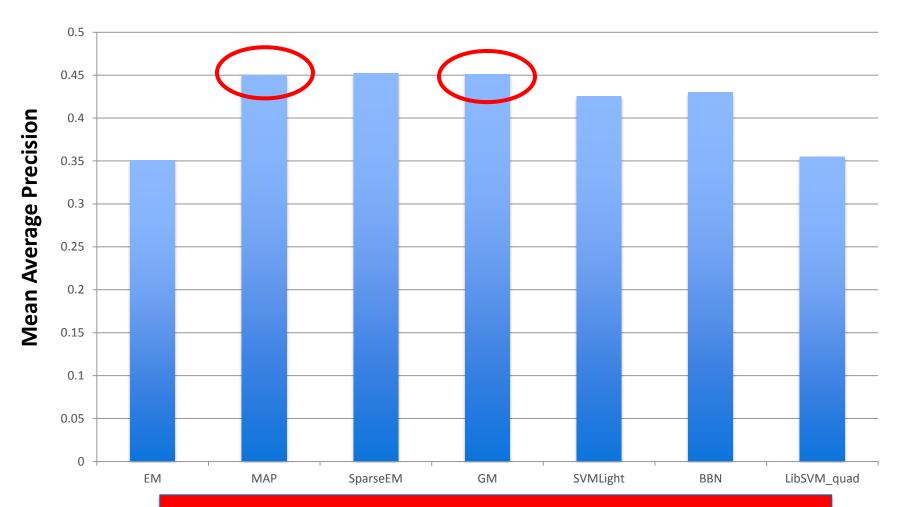
#### Fixed weights

- Mean average precision-weighted fusion (MAP)
- Conditional mixture model (EM)

#### Dynamic weights

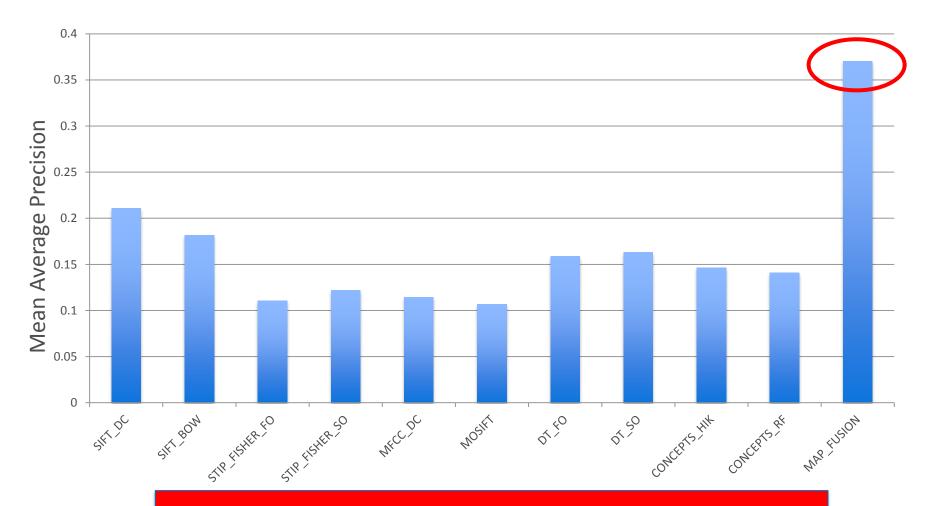
- Sparse conditional mixture model (SparseEM)
- Weighted mean root
- SVMLight
- LibSVM
- BBN weighting (BBN)

## **Performance of Late Fusion Models: EKFull**



Simple fusion models are good enough

#### Performance of Individual Event Classifiers: EK10Ex



Fusion produces big gain in performance

#### **Threshold Selection Methods**

## Score@TER

 determined by the threshold that achieves the Target Error Ratio

## Median score@TER

- for the ad hoc Ek10Ex condition only
- median of the score@TER thresholds learned on the prespecified events for the EK10Ex condition

# Box-average – the average of two thresholds:

- the threshold that achieves P(Miss) = 50%
- the threshold that achieves P(FA) = 4%

# **SESAME MED Evaluation Runs on Progress Set**

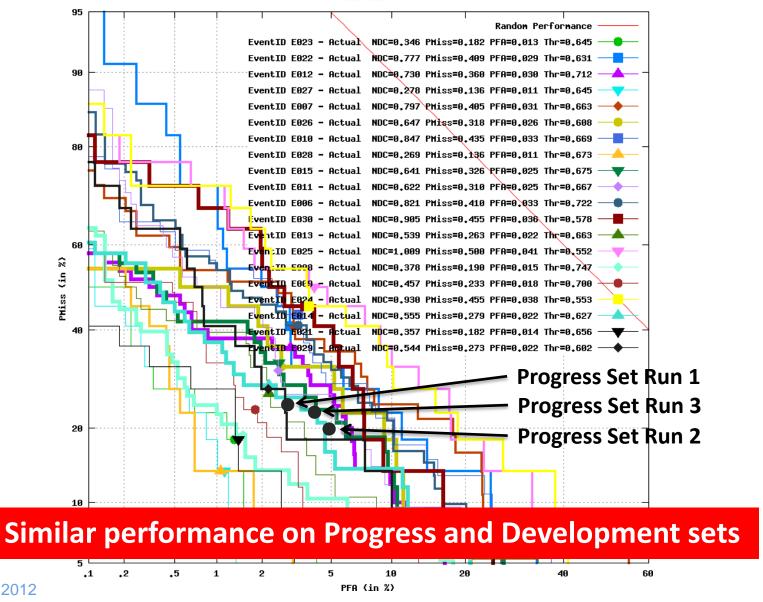
Runs 1, 2, and 3: Pre-specified events; EKFull; mix of extracted metadata, fusion methods, and thresholding methods

Run 4: Pre-specified events; EK10EX

Run 5: Ad hoc events; EKFull

Run 6: Ad hoc events; EK10Ex

# **Pre-specified Events, EKFull**

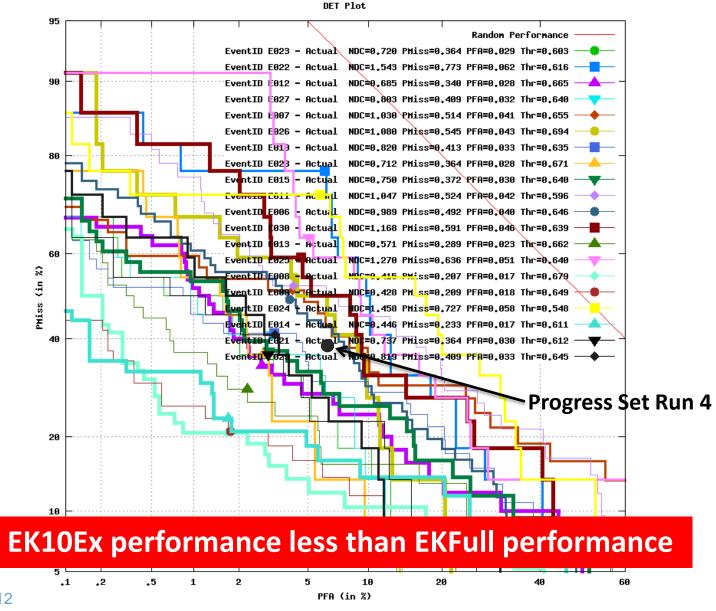


DET Plot

November 26, 2012

19

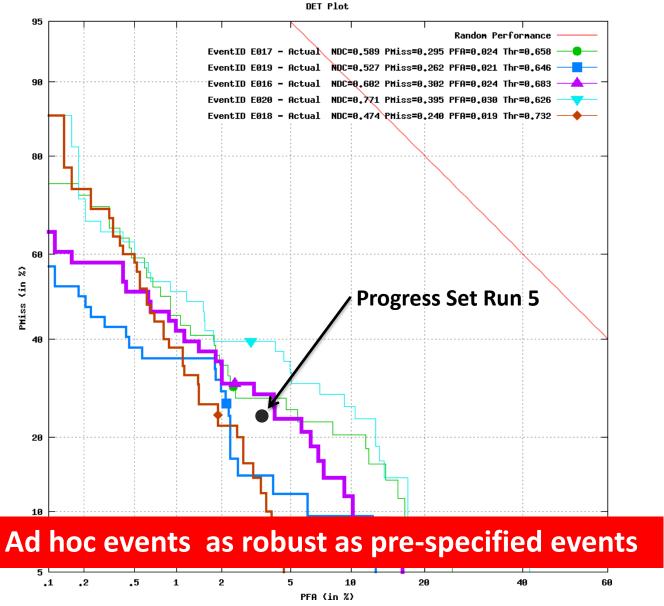
# **Pre-specified Events, EK10Ex**



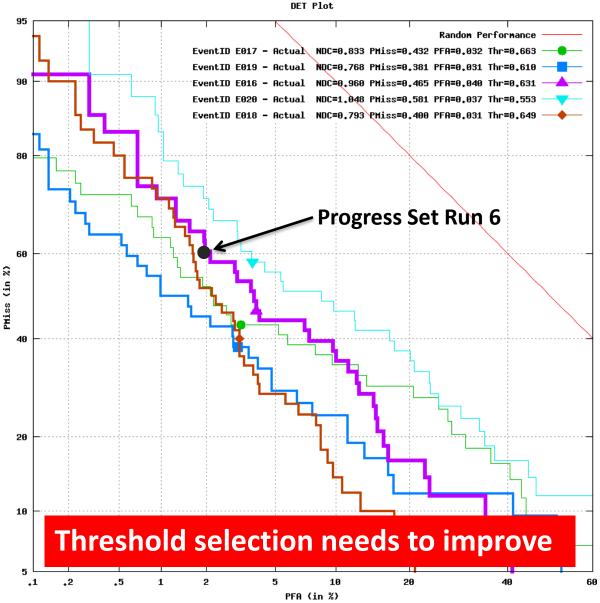
November 26, 2012

20

# Ad Hoc Events, EKFull



# Ad Hoc Events, EK10Ex



November 26, 2012 PFA (in %) 22

## **Conclusions**

- High-level features comparable to low-level
- Simple average fusion good enough
- Similar results on Progress Set and our internal development set
- Ad hoc events as robust as pre-specified events
- Threshold selection needs to improve

# **SESAME Team for MED12**

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